Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street. Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter. under Act of Congress of March S, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold t 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

sold at 5 cents a copy. The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH mail-50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year;

\$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by

mail \$2.00 a year.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Man-chester, by carrier, 12 cents per week,

or 50 cents per month.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by

Carrier, 5 cents per week.

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FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903,

Persons leaving the city for the sumshould order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them, Price, 50 cents per

THE COST OF IT.

We are hearing now a good deal abou the cost imposed upon the State for bringing the military to Richmond to preserve the peace and protect property at a time when it seemed that the riot ore would have full sway.

In the first place, we wish to observe the presence of the troops was necessary and the Governor was perfectly right in calling them out. The local authorities proved unequal to the demands of the situation, and there is no telling what bloodshed there might have been but for the arrival of the soldiers in large

It would have been to trifle with a serious situation to have called out only a few companies. The Executive no boubt recalled an incident in the history of this State, where a fatal economy was exercised in sending a few soldiers to a point of danger where a formidable show of force was needed.

A more prudent policy prevailed here When the military appeared in this city they came in numbers sufficient to over awe the rioters, though they could not at once, altogether restore the peace that had been broken.

And, so we think, the closest inquiry will show (i) that the military were needed here; (2) that it was wise to have them here in large force, and (3) that the money cost, though large, was a good investment for Virginia to make The local authorities informed the Governor that they were not able to deal with the situation. If, in spite of this warning, the Governor had refused to call out the soldiers and there had followed a bloody riot, he would have been denounced, and properly denounced, from throughout the land.

While the expenditure in question is generally referred to as having been incurred on behalf of Richmond, Henrico and Manchester were, proportionate to as we were. For the matter of that, the Commonwealth was deeply interested; but the danger-points were in Richmond Henrico and Manchester-not in this city alone, but in all three of the communities we have mentioned. We all exceedingly regret this expense, but we venture to say the great body of tax-payers of the Commonwealth, upon mature consideration, will not disap-

Our two cities and Henrico pay a grea part of the taxes of Virginia, and this is the first time we have had occasion to ask such help of the Executive, while we have cheerfully paid our quota of the cost incurred in sending troops, when needed, to other parts of the State.

It is well to consider that law-breakers have been given an object lesson here the State authorities, and it cannot be doubted that the result will be advantageous to Virginia. Our laws are not made to be despised and outraged, and if local authorities cannot execute them the State can and will. But we do not believe Richmond will be caught in such a predicament again. Our city governmen has had a tremendous shaking up, and the issues raised recently will be carried into the municipal campaign, which take place next year. That is unavoidable That is desirable.

Our electorate is now much reduced and restricted, and public interest in city affairs has been raised to an unprece dented pitch. Now, certainly, there will be no contemptuous indifference on the part of so many of our best citizens as to who are candidates for office.

The voters of the city for the next eight or ten months should be very busy thinking over the situation and slow to commit themselves to the support o candidates, because it is very probable that candidates not now discussed will appear in due season.

But, returning to the matter of the military, let it not be forgotten that the service of the military here was equivalent to their being in a regular school of instruction. The experience they gained was valuable. Other States spend in annual encampments as much money as Virginia has spent on this occasion and yet their soldiers do not get the practical results that have been gained by

The military were fortunate in having for their commander Colonel George Wayne Anderson, who distinguished him self for prompt and courageous action for tact and good judgment, in directing operations against the rioters, and who took excellent care of officers and men And he, in turn, was fortunate in having able and trustworthy lieutenants-som of whom are our townsmen; others residents of other portions of the State.

The Times-Dispatch | for a moment that the cost of having the military here was money spent unprofitably. Not so; far from it. We think it has been one of the best investments Virginia has made in a long time, and we do not believe that the communities and the men, who are the chief taxpayers in town and country, will grumble about the expenditure.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION,

It is reported from Oyster Bay that the President has had a satisfactory interview with Congressman Cannon, who will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the result that Mr. Cannon has agreed not to obstruct the passage of a bill to reform the currency Mr. Cannon, it is said, does not approve of some of the proposed financial meas ures, but he indicates that if there be yor of the currency legislation he will be found standing in the way of it.

It goes without saying that there is strong sentiment now in favor of such legislation, and the President seems to feel that there is a necessity for it. The business of the country has grown enormously, and there is an active demand for money in excess of the supply. Unless some relief comes many believe that there will be trouble next year, and trouble in the business world next year will mean trouble for the Republican party.

The two measures in contemplation are the Fowler bill, which provides for bank note issues based upon the assets of the bank, and the Aldrich bill, which provides for the substitution of State and railroad bonds in place of United States bonds as security for government deposits in the banks. The former is the House bill and the latter the Senate bill, both of which failed in the last Congress. Under the Fowler bill the banks could issue currency in times of great need and call in the notes when the emergency demand was over. Many conservative people object to this form of currency, consider ing the bank's liability in the form of notes more dangerous to the bank itself and to the community than the same liability in the form of deposits. But the New York Evening Post, which is regarded as something of an authority on financial subjects, says this is a superstition handed down to us from a former generation. "In fact," adds the Post, "the note liability is less dangerous to the bank than the deposit. The danger either case consists in the chance of a demand for payment made suddenly and unexpectedly. In every emergency the notes lie scattered in the hands of the public. The very occasion which calls them out is a demand for purposes of circulation. So long as the emergency lasts it will be difficult to collect the notes for presentation at the bank's counter. Deposits, on the other hand, exist in solid masses. They can be drawn on bloc. In times of emergency they are called upon to pay its deposits in an emergency, would be very glad for its customers to be drawing its notes instead of its reserve of legal tender. A check drawn for \$100,000, for example, if paid cash, weakens the bank by so much. If paid in the bank's notes, there has been a mere change in the form of liability which can have no disturbing effect on the cash reserve until the notes have performed their office in the circulation and return to the bank, which will commonly

be some weeks later." The Post concludes, therefore, that the theory that any note issues in excess of fifty per cent., or some other per cent., of bank's capital, ought to be heavily taxed, is based on a misconception, or on popular doubt as to whether all bank could use their new powers wisely and conservatively.

In the city of Richmond we deposit our money in the bank, taking no security whatever therefor, and we check on the bank and pass our checks around in payment of accounts, and no questions are The depositor feels confident that his money in bank is safe, and the person who receives the check feels confident that it will be cashed on presentation And so we go on using our checks as so much currency, for they are frequently passed from hand to hand without being ashed in for days and perhaps weeks Yet these same people seem to have grave loubts as to whether or not currency issued by such banks would be safe. They have no doubt about a bank deposit which is not secured, but they have se rious doubts about a bank note, which ould be secured by the assets of the bank.

The great need of this country is a plentiful supply of bank notes. It is the business of the bank to lend money and to supply the need for currency. Under proper restrictions such a currency be made entirely safe, and would beauty of it would be that it would respond naturally to the demands of trade expanding as the demand increased and contracting as the need contracted. But when the government undertakes to supaly currency the reverse of this condiion exists. In times of prosperity, when here is greater need for money in legitmate trade, the government is hoarding noney and has no natural means of puting it back into circulation. Time and again we have seen in a currency famine the government drawing money, which it did not need, out of the channels of trade, and then resorting to some extrapeople. If the government would only get out of the banking business and let the banks perform this natural function, a currency famine would be unknown.

AN INTERESTING STRIKE.

The situation in the government printing office in Washington is most interesting. As mentioned in yesterday's paper the Bookbinders Union has taken a stand that it will not work with or under an stringency in a speculative crisis, is expelled member of the union, and it is said that if W. A. Miller, the expelled assistant foreman of the book-bindery, who was recently discharged and reinstated, is continued in his position, the bookbinders under their rule will be compelled to walk out and will have the united support of the allied printers of the

Last fall when the anthracite coal miners were on strike it was seriously proposed to have the government take charge of those mines and operate them on its own account, so as to call the Western trip, the President thinks the Strikers back to work and, particularly, desired elasticity in our currency may strikers back to work and, particularly, to prevent strikes in the future. But it is be attained by a system permitting na-So, let not the thought be entertained | clear from this, ir, indeed, the propo- | tiopal banks, in time of stress, to Issue

mines it would be just as liable as the private owners to have a strike on its hands in case the miners were not pleased that so many people seem to think that there is magic in the term "government." They have the idea that the government can carry on business contrary to the rules of business, and that everything will be lovely. But business is business, whether carried on by individuals or by the government, and the government cannot work miracles. If the government undertook to carry on all the business affairs of the country it would have to conduct its affairs by the rules of business or go to smash.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

We take the following extract from a

letter contained in one of our exchanges: "But the negro is finding out slowly, but surely, that he can never be recognized as the equal of the white man, He is no longer deceived by the flowery talk and a hypocritical handshake. He is beginning

longer deceived by the nower, a hypocritical handshake. He is beginning to realize that he must depend entirely on his own hard work and conscientious effort to improve his condition, and that even at best he can only attain a limited influence in the community.

"He has, at last, got down to the real meaning of the word politics, and has found out what use the politicians have for him. The white man's burden is the colossal heap of lies which he has told to the negro so often. The white man has taken advantage of the ismorance and innocence of the negro; he has pretended innocence of the negro; he has pretended has taken advantage of the ight of the ight of the innocence of the negro; he has pretended to be his friend and adviser, only to make a greater slave of him than ever.

"The labor market is glutted now with

white men who must have work. Wi erchants and manufacturers will not employ him, what is he to do?

'We are responsible for the position the negro is in. We have encouraged him to educate himself with the notion that he could thus be enabled to secure work in would thus be enabled to secure work in the more respectable and better paid lines of industry. And what do we find? We find that we have made promises that we cannot fulfill. We find that all our talk, has amounted to nothing. We find that after all, there is a natural law that rules

everywhere.

"And this natural law is stronger than death. It raises a barrier between the white man and the black man. Nature never intended the black man to live in the relation of brother to the white man. No matter how much sympathy we may feel for the black man, we cannot accept him as an equal in every way. No man ever really meant to do so while in his right mind." right mind."

of the editor of the New York Evening Post he will doubtless put it aside in disgust and say that the southern people are incorrigible, that they hate the negro and will give him no chance to become a good and useful citizen. He will say that the "prejudice" of the southern people is something past understanding by the truly good men of the North, that the slave idea has not yet perished, that the southern people are still disposed to drawer of water, and will keep him down as well as they can.

But not so fast. We respectfully inform the editor of our esteemed contemporary southern newspaper, but in a Republican newspaper, published in the city of Philadelphia, that it is dated Philadelphia, and we take it for granted that it was written by a citizen of that city. It was doubt less suggested by a notable editorial article contained in that paper, the Phila delphia Ledger, a part of which was reproduced in these columns several days ago. This editorial article and this letter grew out of a new situation in the city of Philadelphia. Negroes have flocked to Philadelphia atnd have become a factor in the political and social affairs of the City of Brotherly Love. Wherever there is a collection of negroes there is a negro problem, and wherever there is a negro problem, the whites deal with it in the same way, whether they be citizens of New Orleans or citizens of Philadelphia

POOR OLD MAN!

General Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, one of the most interesting characters of the age. has wound up his eventful career, and gone the way of all flesh. General Clay lived to be ninety-three years of age, and while his life was of more than a few days it was full of misery. From the very start he seemed to be at enmity with the world, or at least with a large part of it, and he was always fighting. He had his friends, to be sure, but he had a host of enemies, and in his latter days he fortified his home under the impression, whether there was ground for it or not, that his enemies the favorite with a great many people. In the design shown here the saon's style of long-shoulder effect is carried out in the shirring a re supported by a yoke which gives shape about the shoulders. The mode is suitable to wash fabrics, silk, albatross, askinere, challie or any light-weight woollen. Since we now consider the wash material for summer wear, a dainty of the control of the co ground for it or not, that his enemies were disposed to raid his premises and take his life.

We do not see how it is possible for a man of his disposition to be happy. We do not see how it is possible for any man to be happy with enmity in his heart. He may find a sort of grim satisfaction in fighting and punishing his enemies, for it is said that revenge is sweet, but a grudge in the heart is like the fly in the cintment. It is a canker that eats into the very vitals of human happiness and "mocks the meat it feeds upon."

www.izeswinessonia Representative Cannon, of Illinois, the Speaker that is to be, had an interview with the President at Oyster Bay on Wednesday. While unchanged in opinion that no currency legislation is needed, we are told he indicated that if a well de fined tendency towards financial legislation develops next fall he will not be found opposing it.

The President is said to believe that remedial financial legislation, giving a more elastic currency, less liable to absolutely necessary and should be enacted at the extra session of Congress called for November 9th, if possible.

"It can be stated on the highest authority," says an Oyster Bay special, "that the President has not yet decided on any specific recommendations for financial legislation. He is resolved that if he can avert it the differences of opinion between House and Senate as to what should be done will not be allowed to kill all chances of financial legislation."

According to speeches made on his

sition needed to be demonstrated, that under rigid Treasury supervision, notes if the government were operating coal in excess of their bond deposits to an amount not greater than 25 per centof their capital stock. lation, he believes, should be taxed by with the wages paid. It is strange, indeed, the government at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, a figure so high that it would only be issued when the banks find themselves able to earn well above 5 per cent. from discounts. The Aldrich committee, it is known, is working along different lines," So says the Baltimore American.

> The securities which J. P. Morgan refers to as "undigested" James J. Hill calls "indigestible." As the market is geing, Hill's description is more accurate than Morgan's,—Springfield Republican.
>
> That was a very unfortunate expressions of the security of son of Mr. Morgan's. He realizes it now, no doubt.

> A Turkish cruiser is to be launched at the Cramps' ship-yard to-morrow, and they do say it will be marked C. O. D., the meaning of which letters the Sultan will fully understand before he sees his fighting boat.

The lynching of a negro by negroes in Florida was quickly followed by an attempt at a singular tragedy in East St. Louis, Ill. This may be called one way of obliterating the color line.

General Young, who is soon to be the head of the army, began his military career as a private in the Twelfth Pennsylvania infantry, says the Buffalo Express.

Two-thirds of the counties in Texas ar declared to be prohibition, and yet the St. Louis breweries have not gone into bankruptcy. Must be some mistake about the

The tobacco eating worm and the office hunting politician are vying with each other in worrying the life out of the good farmers of the great Pledmont section. King Edward was performing powerful-

ly in Dublin yesterday. Ireland is loyal enough when on dress parade. Methodist district conferences and Baptist associations are now builing the

chicken market in all Virginia. The Speaker-that-is-to-he, Mr. Cannon was the last big gun to be scheduled for

a "social" call at Oyster Bay. It isn't altogether safe for a fireman to exercise his lip at the wrong time and in the wrong way.

As small as it is, the Spanish navy ha knocked out one thing-the Spanish Cabinet.

This is the season for the hay-fever microbe to go out skirmishing for vic-

Colonel Bryan imitates the preachers in going away to give the congregation a short vacation.

Baltimore is "horning" the Elks suffl-

These July rains have a nice way of

dropping in just in the nick of time,

Plucky Presidential Act.

The action of President Rossevelt in restoring the assistant foreman in the government printing office at Washington to the place from which he had been removed under the demand of a labor union is commendable. It is the more credit to him from the courage it shows. The average politician dreads the decree of the labor unions, and they do not hestate to attempt to control those as high noffice as the President himself. Mr. Roosevelt meets the mergency squarely, and states his reasons for the order he issues with admirable clearness and conciseness. There is no objection." he says, "to the employes of the government printing office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce." This is dignified in position and dignified in expression.—Boston Herald. Plucky Presidential Act.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

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trast tastily



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On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO., 78 Pitth Avenue, New York. When ordering please do not fail to mention number.

м-де....

. +++++++++++++ Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: The race prob-lem of the North and West seems to be who can run fast enough to catch the

Austin (Tex.) Statesman: Herod west certainly out Heroded in the lynching of a negro at Lake Butler, Fla., Saturday by a negro mob for assaulting a negro woman.

Florida Times-Union: Mr. Bryan now thinks that he and we were defeated by the Cleveland Administration. It would be well to get a full list of the things that did the work in '96 and 1900, because they keep multiplying so fast that we never have time to study any one of them before another pops up.

Nashville News: It is possible that Napoleon's picture will be placed on postage stamps leated to commenorate the centernial properties of the content of th

Montgomery Advertiser: "If there is any place on earth that should be made stractive to a child it is the school house," says The Chattanooga Newschool it is correct, and we are not sure that we would place the home first. "It many children, going to school is a sort of enforced exile from home, and their hours there should be made as pleasant as possible.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Sweden sent three-quarters of the 4,000,-000 gross boxes of matches imperted into this country last year.

British India buys abroad \$200,000 worth a year, of which the United States supplies \$2,772,000, or about one-interieth. The largest item from the United States is \$1,000,000 worth of kerosène oil.

The German Reichstag has made an appropriation for heavier rails and ties for the Berlin-Zossen Railway, upon which the widely advertised high-speed electrical trains failed a year ago because the track was too light.

There are 227 lead pencil factories in Germany, which caploy 2.813 persons and export each year 1.614 tons of pencils, worth \$2,000,000.

The French colonial party wishes the port of Glego-Suariez, a fine natural harbor at the extreme north of Madagascar, made a Gibraltar, from which France could dominate the Indian Ocean.

Excavations in Rome prove the city to have existed long before the time of Romulus—so the story of his founding of the Eternal City is as mythical as that of his being suckled by a wolf.

Personal and General.

Maryland has three living ex-governors, William Pinkney White, John Lee Carroll and Ellin E. Jackson.
Virginia has four, William E. Cameron, Fitzingh Lee, Charles T. O'Ferrall and J. Hoge Tyler.

Brigadier-General Greely, chief signal officer, sailed from New York yesterday to attend the international wireless tele-graph conference at Berlin.

A complimentary dinner was tendered General Jose Manual Hernandez, the new-ly appointed minister plenipotentiary of Venezuela, at Washington, by the Vene-zuelan colony of New York on Tuesday evening.

Bird S. McGuire, the new delegate to Congress from Oklahoma, is an all-around athelete, and is believed to have assisted in the conviction of more criminals than any other lawyer in the twin Territories.

Dr. Theobald Smith, the bacteriologist who has had charge of the manufacturing of the antitoxin for the State of Massachusetts, has sailed for Europe to study the methods employed by foreign scientists in the preparation of both antitoxin and vaccine virus.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Enfield Ledger says:
This abuse of the pardoning power by
Governor Aycock is the strongest argument in favor of a constitutional amendment taking the power from the Governor
and vesting it in a board of pardons.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel remarks: The Winston-Salem Sentinel remarks:
The Tom Johnsonizing of Southern polltics continues. Now, we learn that a
candidate for public office in Georgia has
adopted the automobile brass band scheme
of campaigning. The Charlotte Observer says

The Charlotte Observer Says:
The statement is made that the State
and county tax of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, of Buncombe, will be for this
year over \$10,000. A persons who chips
this much into the treasury for public
purposes is a valuable citizen for a State
and county to have, provided he behaves
himself, and this, we believe, Mr. Vanderbilt does. derbilt does.

The Raleigh Post gives us these fig-

The Raleigh Post gives us these figures and facts:

There will be in the next House of Representatives seventy-seven vaterans of the military or the naval service in the Civil War, of whom forty-seven served in the Union army or navy, leaving thirty who served in the Confederate army or navy, the smallest number since during the 70's, North Carolina being the first of the Southern States to eliminate entirely this class of her representatives.

The Charlotte News says:

The Charlotte News says:
Some of the papers are criticising Chairman Bailey's plain notification to the politicians that they have got to walk the chaik line in the matter of the saloon. They say that he is going too far, well, the devil has to be fought with fire, and we wonder if these same papers ever registered a protest against the boycotting of good men by the saloons. There is no doubt that the people have made up their minds to teach their public servants whom they had better fear.

With a Comment or Two.

In a Berlin insane asylum is a patient, it is said, whose hair changes color with her temperature. When she is sool and quiet her hair is a light yellow, but when she is restless and excited it becomes auburn.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The summary is incomplete in that it omits eaying that when she is despondent has been becomes her and when her tem-

her hair becomes blue and when her tem-per is up the patient gets red-headed.— Newport News Press.

All the State military, except the home companies, has been withdrawn from Richmond, though the strike is not yet over, and the riotous element is not yet thoroughly quelled. We fear that the good citizens will have to organize a vigilance committee of 500 or 1,000 men.—Appointant Times.

Not so bad as that. The white-winged dove is hovering about us beautifully.

So far none of the star-gazers on duty in these parts have reported the arrival of that double-talled comet we have been hearing about.—Richmond Times-Dis-patch. of that double-tailed hearing about.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Our Richmond contemporary credits the comet with two tails. Another contemporary says it is tailless. It is very difficult to reconcile these conflicting tales concerning the tail of the comet.—Newport News Press.

According to one of our correspondent's tales it is a bob-tailed comet.

lice prevented the military from lynching a man. That's the stuff needed in our

capital city.

Fredericksburg Star: Richmond has coaccided that the strike has reached that point when she is able to cope with it and has sent the troops home. We have no doubt but that with the home military and the police force judiciously mannage, she will be able to control the situation. She has wen laurels in the trying ordeal through which she has passed.

Danville Bee: The street car men's strike in Richmond has about ended, it is thought, and without them having gained their point, and the majority of them have lost their positions, It is well, some times to reflect on the old addage relating to letting well enough alone.

HISTORIC EVENTS

Three Sonnets in Which Some of Them Are Related.

The three sonnets following contain three historic events; the first, the building and the gradual ruin of Moss Neck once the home of Jas. Parke Corbin. and one of the most magnificent mansions in Virginia; the second, the giving of his own military cap-band by General Jackson to his little favorite, the daughter of Richard Corbin, who inherited the Moss Neck estate; and the third, J. E. B. Stuart's jest at Jackson's expense, because the latter occupied, during the winter of 1852-63, an office in the yard that contained all the sporting pictures and appurtenances of James Parke Corbin. Of the home itself, sold for Confederate money, ere the end of the war, one can only say it is a majestic pile, which will soon be incapable of restoration to its pristine splendor. Of Jackson's gift, one may read in several histories and in Cooke's "Surrey of Eagle's Nest." The child's name was Jane Welford Corbin, the writer's half-sister. Stuart's witty sally is described in a letter of the Rev. James Smith, published soon after the occurrence in a Virginia paper. Dr. Smith was then General Jackson's aid-de-camp.

Moss Neck is in Caroline county, twelve miles from Frederleksburg.

WINTER QUARTERS OF 1862-63.

Proud rural mansion! once the splendid fact.
Embedying the beauty of a dream—
[Owhen dreams come true, and urge the ing and the gradual ruln of Moss Neck once the home of Jas. Parke Corbin, and

fact.
Embodying the beauty of a dream—
(When dreams come true, and urge the things that seem
In things that are, they hold not long intact).

Thou, like all fleeting treasures, once Incompared to the gleam, of yellow sunshine or the sable beam, That from the mellow moon, alas! now racked And ruined, blighted, bared of beauty, sacked.

sacked.

Sold and resold for pittances they deem,
Too fair a price for thee. The chilling
scream
Of owl and whippoorwill would lend what lacked
Thy genius of sadness. Thou dost teem
With shades that were not phantoms of a
dream.

No dream, but history! What beholds one energy in solemn, mystic solitude?
A host encamped within a wintry wood,
In "sixty-three." What sounds upon the
oar?

ear?
Those martial voices strike the vibrant air
With shouts for Jackson. Look you!
there he stood,
Just at the office door—so true, so good!
He's entered now, and seated, 'mid the cheer.

cheer.
Of that wide chimney hearth. List! you shall hear
Him gently speaking as no other could,
To her of golden hair, blue eyed, who would Spite her six years, choose ever to be mear: near:
"Take this gold braid and bind your brow. So should
You be a queen forever—if you're good."
Another vision! clanking with his sword,
And lightly springing from his snorting

stood.

Bold Stuart greets the general with a meed Of salient happenings, lesser ones ignored. Then, ushered in the office where were The Corbin grandsire, pictures rare, in-

deed.
Of cock fights, terriers, hounds of noted breed,
And relies of the chase, the guests' brow lowered:
'It is not hard to guess your tastes, 'My Lord!'
'So prayerful Jackson 'recks not his own reed.' His practices are other than his creed And 'pity' its, 'tis true' upon my word!" So saying, smiled, as Jackson's wonted Speed

caught up the jest and followed 01

lead! WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING. ODDS AND ENDS.

A Diplomat.

Mamma-Now, sir, for your disobedi-ence I'm going to spank you! Willie-Say, ma, let's compromise this

Willie-Say, ma, let's compound thing.

Mama-What?

Willie-Call it quits and I'll use my influence with pa to get you that bonnet you want.-Philadelphia Press.

Bright By.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, you know it is impossible to be in two places at once. Tommy—Two places? Why, pop is at Thousand Islands now.—Chicago News.

An Achi evement.

"I don't see why you should be so proud of winning that case," said the intimate friend. "You were plainly in the wrong." "You don't understand these things at all," answered the lawyer. "That's the very thing that makes me so proud."—Washington Star.

England Leads.

Of the 140 colonies, dependencies, protectorates and "spheres of influence" belonging to the different nations, the United Kingdom has nearly one-half. The area of the British Empire is estimated at from 11,259,000 to 11,409,000 square miles.

The Real B ss. The Peddler-I want to see the mistress of the house.

The Master-Do you? Then step around to the kitchen door and ask for the cook, -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Settling Basins. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-We note in your editorial columns of this date a statement to the effect that the water commissioners of Wilmington, Del., have decided to bandon the present water filter built a few years ago, as the filter has proven a failurer and one well to make her experiments with settling basin, as these have proven the students of the successful in other places. The successful in other places, the part of this statement, as I am informed that settling basins have proven anything but successful in the several places in which they have been tried, notably St. Louis and Cincinnati. In fact, I know of no city in which the water supply has been cleared or purified by the use of a settling basin.

Will you be good enough to enlighten me in this matter?

It would seem that the use of a settling basin in our city would be even less efficacious than in other places, especially in view of the fact that it is proposed to allow the water to settle only eight days.

Richmond, Va., July 23d.

The Coming Book,

According to one of our correspondent's tales it is a bob-tailed comet.

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According to one of the failing history of his life. The sallent features of the stury, according to som prospectus, are that his father never spent a penny for his clothes from intention power and a pair of shoes, that in the taltive power and that he has written the according to the output power and the power and for the bitaly has pent a penny for his life. The sallent features of the stury, according to his leafure never spent a pen

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

3% OF THEIR **GROSS BUSINESS**

is what the larger stores of this country spend for advertising.

Some spend 4 and 5, but 3 per cent. seems to be the popular figure among the leading retailers.

If the business is new or never has been properly advertised, it will require more money at the start than a business that has been in the field for several years.

If you are not spending 3 per cent. for good publicity, you ought to. It will be the best in-

vestment you can make. It will come back several fold if you spend it well. Take a space in The

Times-Dispatch for a few months and see what real good advertising will do for you.

The Times-Dispatch is the paper that goes to the people at buying time.

ANIMAL STORIES FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Neighbor, Mr. Drake. We have a friendly neighbor, and His name is Mister Drake; His name is Mister Drake;

He never does a clever thing—
It's always a mistake.

For ducks he made a cozy bed
Lown in the empty bin,
Then filled a tub with water, so
The cat could have a swim.

He sprinkled cheese around the floos,
To keep the mice away
And tried to force a sparrow, small,
To eat a bale of hay.

His horse he fed on cantaloupe,
His cow on lady cake,
And at Christmas party gave
A cold to Mrs. Drake.



THE CAT WOULD HAVE A SWIM He had his carpet on the walls

He had his carpet on the walls
And paper on the floors,
And only made of cardboard are
The locks upon the doors.
He uses hard old lumps of coal
Instead of tollet soap,
And Stella Drake's new sash, I know
Is only made of rope.
The kitchen pots and pans are ali
Of papier mache,
And on his meat he puts, instead
Of salt, a flips sachet:
A razor for the baby as
A plaything he did buy,
And rubbed well in ammonia where When his oldest child, Amelia,
Was wed the other day,
He deftiy stood upon his head
To give the bride away,
When Mrs. Drake in olcloth wa...ed
So stately down the aisle,
The many guests within the church
Could not suppress a smile.
At the breakfast, then, which followed,
Each one this feast did eat—
Lime-drops with sauerkraut and tacks
With straw, instead of meat.
With what I've told you I am sure
That anyone will say
The foolish house should be the home
For such a funny jay.

A Disa trous Some zet.

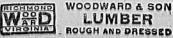
Itugh B. Stuliz, a Louisville carpenter, is suffering from a fractured rib, zet a result of a peculiar accident Sunday afternoon. He was sitting on his sorch, and sneezed violently. He felt a strange pain in his left side, and the his seemed to yield to the touch, so he became alarmed. Upon exemination it was found that the rib was fractured. A Disa trous Saeze.

Grass Growing in His Eye. Two tiny grass seeds having sprouted in his left eye. Michael Costello, of Ardmore, Pa., is in the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, suffering with a cataract that may destroy it. Costello was moving grass some weeks ago, when the seeds lodged in his eye. At first they merely annoyed him for a few days; then, when he consulted a physician, the latter found that the seeds had sprouted, with the result above stated.

Twenty Years of Southern Progress. From the Manufacturers' Record.)
Years. Pig iron, Tons.
1830—South produced. \$97.301
1902—South produced 3,034,574 Coal.

Mr. Gordon H ra.

Mr. Gordon, so well remembered with the Gordon-Shay Opera Company, is in the city. He is now representing Pain's grand pyrotechnic display, and it is hoped that it may be brought here be-fore very long,



ROUGH AND DRESSED